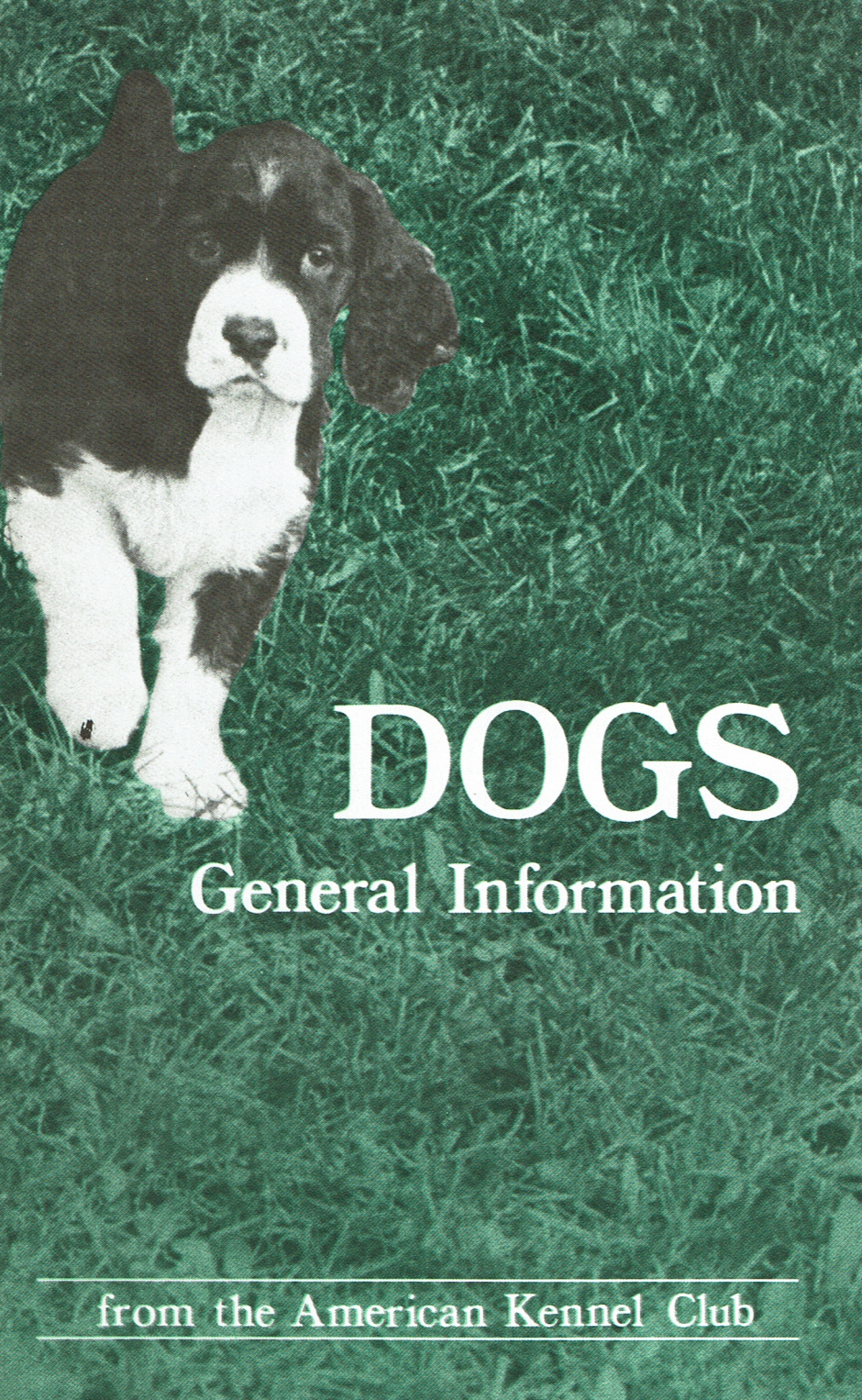


DOGS

General Information

from the American Kennel Club

American Kennel Club • 51 Madison Avenue • New York, N.Y. 10010

The Answers

to these Commonly Asked Questions and many more can be found in this pamphlet

- What breed is right for you? Page 10
- What breeds are recognized by AKC? 4-5
- What AKC "papers" should you get if you buy a registrable dog? 13-17
- How do you choose a stud dog? 27
- What is the Stud Book Register? 26
- How should a registration be filled out? 14-15
- How do you register a litter? 17

(Cover) ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL. Eysman

E86-10 (2-89)

What AKC Is

- The American Kennel Club was founded on September 17, 1884 as an independent, non-profit organization devoted to the advancement and welfare of pure-bred dogs.
- AKC's membership is comprised of 446 autonomous dog clubs whose delegates elect directors and make rules which are enforced by the Board of Directors.
- AKC is the principal registry agency for pure-bred dogs in the United States.

What AKC Does

- Makes rules and regulations for registration, dog shows, obedience trials, field trials, tracking tests, and hunting tests.
- Records the results of competitive events held under its Rules.
- Maintains a field staff to observe and assist at dog show, obedience trials and field trials.
- Houses a library of more than 15,000 volumes.
- Stores and exhibits an extensive collection of paintings, statuary and canine memorabilia.
- Supports basic research for the improvement of dog health.
- Publishes a monthly magazine, **Pure-Bred Dogs—American Kennel Gazette**, The monthly **Stud Book Register** and the authoritative book, **The Complete Dog Book.**
- Maintains registry for American Coon Hunters Association.

SHETLAND SHEEPDOGS Bunting

MALTESE

Kathol

- Sanctions and licenses dog clubs throughout the United States to hold events under its rules. (A list of these is available upon request.)
- Registers pure-bred dogs (records of pure-bred dogs is one of AKC's principal responsibilities).

Since 1970, AKC has registered about one million dogs each year. As of November 30, 1988 records for more than 34,509,798 dogs dating from 1878 are stored at AKC. The record of a dog's pure-breeding is a record of the dog's family tree. These records referred to as the "Stud Book" represent a gigantic filing system where unique records are maintained for every dog registered. The "Stud Book" should not be confused with the monthly "Stud Book Register." The latter is a listing of dogs and bitches that have produced a litter for the first time.

BREEDS OF DOGS
ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRATION IN
AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB STUD BOOK

SPORTING GROUP
Brittanys
Pointers
Pointers, German Shorthaired
Pointers, German Wirehaired
Retrievers, Chesapeake Bay
Retrievers, Curly-Coated
Retrievers, Flat Coated
Retrievers, Golden
Retrievers, Labrador
Setters, English
Setters, Gordon
Setters, Irish
Spaniels, American Water
Spaniels, Clumber
Spaniels, Cocker
Spaniels, English Cocker
Spaniels, English Springer
Spaniels, Field
Spaniels, Irish Water
Spaniels, Sussex
Spaniels, Welsh Springer
Vizslas
Weimaraners
Wirehaired Pointing Griffons

HOUND GROUP
Afghan Hounds
Basenjis
Basset Hounds
Beagles
Black & Tan Coonhounds
Bloodhounds
Borzois
Dachshunds
Foxhounds, American
Foxhounds, English
Greyhounds
Harriers
Ibizan Hounds
Irish Wolfhounds
Norwegian Elkhounds
Otter Hounds
Pharaoh Hounds
Rhodesian Ridgebacks
Salukis
Scottish Deerhounds
Whippets

WORKING GROUP
Akitas
Alaskan Malamutes
Bernese Mountain Dogs
Boxers
Bullmastiffs
Doberman Pinschers
Giant Schnauzers
Great Danes
Great Pyrenees
Komondorok
Kuvaszok
Mastiffs
Newfoundlands
Portuguese Water Dogs
Rottweilers
St. Bernards
Samoyeds
Siberian Huskies
Standard Schnuazers

TERRIER GROUP
Airedale Terrier
American Staffordshire Terriers
Australian Terriers
Bedlington Terriers
Border Terriers
Bull Terriers
Cairn Terriers
Dandie Dinmont Terriers
Irish Terriers
Kerry Blue Terriers
Lakeland Terriers
Manchester Terriers
Miniature Schnauzers
Norfolk Terriers
Norwich Terriers
Scottish Terriers
Sealyham Terriers
Skye Terriers
Smooth Fox Terriers
Soft-Coated Wheaten Terriers
Staffordshire Bull Terriers
Welsh Terriers
West Highland White Terriers
Wire Fox Terriers

TOY GROUP
Affenpinschers
Brussels Griffons
Chihuahuas
English Toy Spaniels
Italian Greyhounds
Japanese Chin
Maltese
Manchester Terriers
Miniature Pinschers
Papillons
Pekingese
Pomeranians
Poodles (Toy)
Pugs
Shih Tzu
Silky Terriers
Yorkshire Terriers

NON-SPORTING GROUP
Bichons Frises
Boston Terriers
Bulldogs
Chow Chows
Dalmatians
Finnish Spitz
French Bulldogs
Keeshonden
Lhasa Apsos
Poodles
Schipperkes
Tibetan Spaniels
Tibetan Terriers

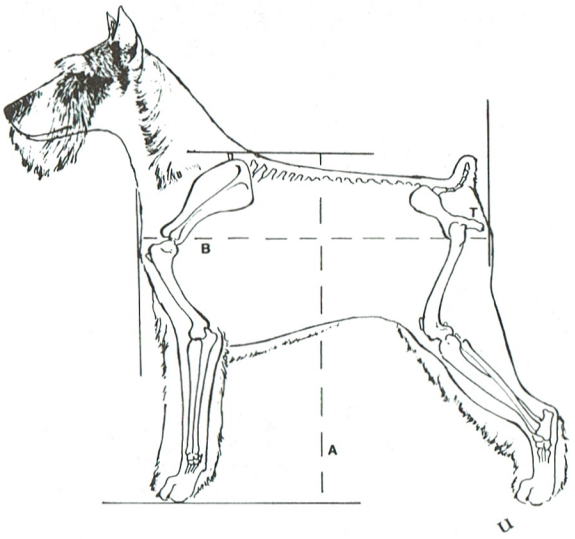
HERDING GROUP
Australian Cattle Dogs
Bearded Collies
Belgian Malinois
Belgian Sheepdogs
Belgian Tervuren
Bouviers des Flandres
Briards
Collies
German Shepherd Dogs
Old English Sheep Dogs
Pulik
Shetland Sheepdogs
Welsh Corgis, Cardigan
Welsh Corgis, Pembroke

Breeds and Groups

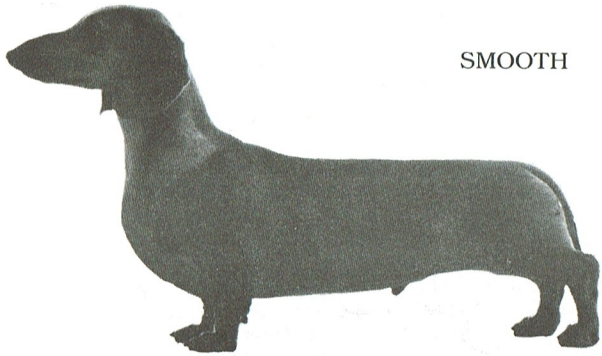
There are 130 breeds eligible for AKC registration. Every breed is assigned to one of Seven groups, based on the uses for which the breeds were originally developed. They are: Sporting, Hound, Working, Terrier, Toy, Non-Sporting and Herding.

A breed is "a relatively homogeneous group of animals within a species, developed and maintained by man." All dogs, impure as well as pure-bred, and several wild cousins such as wolves and foxes, are one family. Each breed was created by man, using selective breeding to get desired qualities. The result is an almost unbelievable diversity of pure-bred dogs which will, when bred to others of their breed, produce their own kind. Through the ages, man designed dogs that could hunt, guard, or herd according to his needs.

Admission of a new breed to AKC's Stud Book is determined by the Board of Directors. Today, new breeds admitted for registry must have been well established in other countries for a significant period of time by registry organizations in those countries.

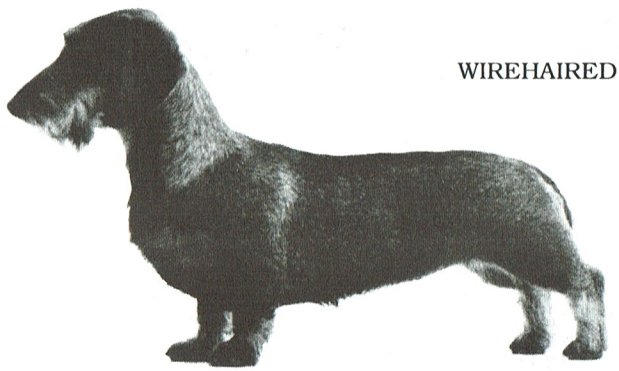


How height and length are measured in the dog. Height is measured from a point horizontal with the withers straight down to the ground (line A). Length is measured from point of shoulder to point of buttock (line B). Reproduced by permission from "illustrated Discussion of the Miniature Schnauzer Standard," drawing by Loraine L. Bush.



SMOOTH

LONGHAIRED



WIREHAIRED

Varieties

A variety is a division of a breed for show purposes, based on coat type, size or color. Members of different varieties of the same breed may be interbred and the offspring registered with AKC. Varieties are not indicated on registration certificates. The different varieties are listed below:

Cocker Spaniels: Black (including black with tan points), ASCOB (Any solid color other than black), Parti-Color.

Beagles: Not exceeding 13 inches, Over 13 inches but not exceeding 15 inches.

Dachshunds: Longhaired, Smooth, Wirehaired.

Collies: Rough, Smooth.

Bull Terriers: Colored, White.

Manchester Terriers: Standard (Shown in the Terrier Group), Toy (Shown in the Toy Group).

Chihuahuas: Long Coat, Smooth Coat.

English Toy Spaniels: Blenheim and Prince Charles, King Charles and Ruby.

Poodles: Toy (Shown in the Toy Group), Miniature and Standard (Shown in the Non-Sporting Group).

Standards

There is an official standard for each breed eligible for AKC registration. A breed standard is a word description of what the ideal dog of that breed looks like. It is an attempt to describe "perfection." The standard is the "model" breeders use in their efforts to breed better dogs. Judges use the standard as a guide when evaluating dogs at a show. Each animal in competition is compared with the judge's mental image of the perfect dog described in the standard.

The standards of all the breeds AKC recognizes are compiled in its official publication, **The Complete Dog Book.** The latest edition contains more than 750 pages and covers the breeds, their histories and standards, care, nutrition, breeding and additional relevant material. There are 113 outstanding color photographs among the 322 illustrations.

ITALIAN GREYHOUND Lyon

Selecting and Obtaining a Dog

Ordinary common sense is important in selecting a dog. To begin with, the family's willingness to have a dog must be established. The attitudes, habits and disposition of all who have responsibility for the dog must be taken into account. A new puppy is a delight but it must be housebroken and trained to obey basic commands and it requires proper care and attention. From the time each puppy acquires a master, its health, happiness and welfare are largely determined by the mutual understanding and devotion that develops between them.

All puppies seem irresistible, but the full grown animal must be visualized. Adult size, appetite, disposition and amount of grooming required must be carefully considered before bringing home a cuddly ball of fur that can grow up to be a 100 pound terror. Think about the limitations imposed by your environs and life style; if you live in a city, for example, the necessary excursions for exercise and elimination might be a problem.

(OPPOSITE) GREAT DANE, Towne

14th Edition
THE COMPLETE DOG BOOK
USA 20¢
USA 20¢
USA 20¢
USA 20¢
Official Publication of the American Kennel Club

What Breed Is Right For You?

There are dogs of all sizes, shapes and colors. There are old breeds and relatively new breeds—breeds that have served man as hunter, guard, tracker, shepherd, sled dog and above all as companion. Studying pictures as well as the histories and standards of the breeds in publications such as **The Complete Dog Book**, can be a great aid in choosing the right breed whose background, inheritance, size and temperament are best suited to your needs and desires.

One frequently asked question is: "What is the best breed for a child?" It is not so much the breed, as it is the individual dog that is the main factor here. Whether or not the child can properly handle the dog must also be considered. Remember, in most cases the adults in the family will have primary responsibility to see that the dog receives proper care.

A dependable breeder can be a great help in making the determination that a breed is suitable for you. If you can supplement your study by attending a dog show, obedience trial, field trial or by visiting a kennel, so much the better. You should try to see both puppies and adult dogs before making your decision.

Male or Female?

You should decide in advance whether you want a male or a female. A bitch, unless you have her spayed (which makes her ineligible for conformation showing), comes into season approximately twice a year. At those times, she must be securely confined to prevent an unwanted pregnancy. In spite of this, she is as desirable a pet as a male, if not more so. Many experts maintain that females are less likely to stray or to fight other dogs.

Watchdogs

It is a natural thing for any dog to sound an alarm when anything out of the ordinary occurs or when a stranger appears on the premises. For most homes this is protection enough. Dogs are available that have been specially trained to guard or attack (such as those used in police work.) In acquiring a dog trained to this extent, it must be understood that the animal is safe only in the custody of a person equally well trained.

Buying a Puppy

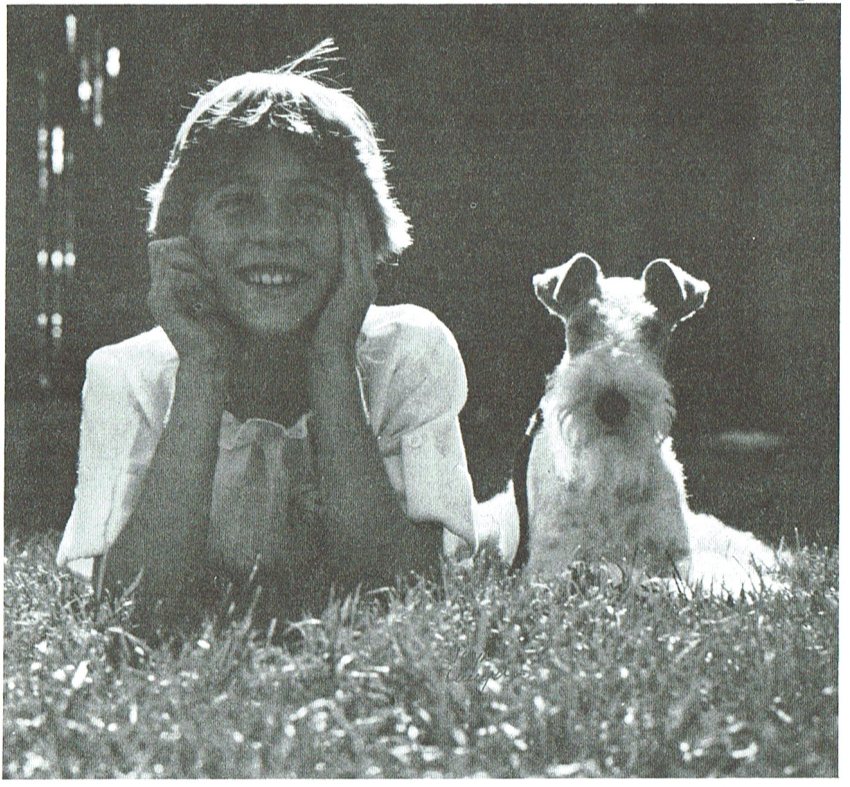
Do not buy a puppy under six weeks of age. In many states, puppies younger than eight weeks of

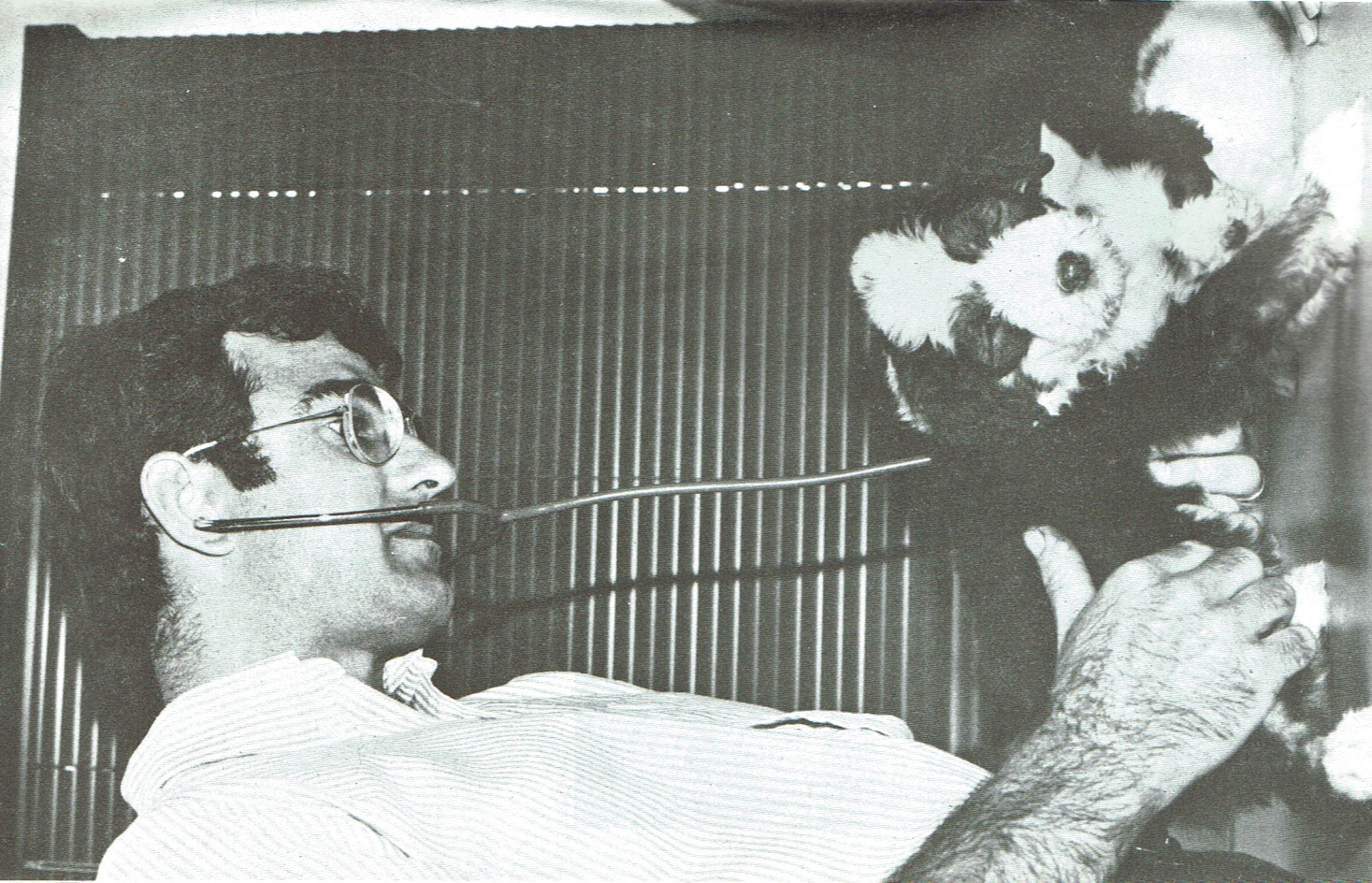
age may not be sold or transported. It is important that the puppy be fully weaned and strong enough to be on its own, away from its mother. The puppy should be healthy, normal and alert. Never select from a litter in which disease seems to be present and certainly, never choose a puppy that seems ill with a runny nose, watery eyes or fever. A cowering trembling, shy puppy, or one that seems snappy and ill-tempered should be avoided.

Veterinary Help

From the beginning, you should have a local veterinarian to whom you can turn for help and guidance. He or she can give you specific recommendations for the area in which you live and advise you about essential vaccinations. A puppy should be given all available protection from communicable disease that may prove fatal. The veterinarian will help you keep your dog healthy and will care for it if it does become ill.

WIRE FOX TERRIER Langdon





Breeders

Probably the most important consideration when buying a puppy is the selection of a breeder. He or she must be someone in whom you have full confidence. A reliable breeder can be of great assistance both before and after you buy your puppy.

One of the best ways to locate a breeder, is to contact a dog club in your area or the National Breed Club for the breed of your choice. AKC will provide lists of these clubs upon request.

Because it has been misinterpreted in the past, you should know that the designation "AKC. Reg." following the name of a kennel simply means that the kennel's name is protected for the use of its owner in naming dogs to be registered. It does **not** signify any stamp of approval. The American Kennel Club does not register or rate breeders or kennels.

Buying a dog is like buying anything else. The more you know before you buy, the better off you will be. We cannot stress too strongly the importance of spending enough time prior to purchase to find out as much as possible about all aspects of responsible dog ownership.

Papers and Identification

When you buy a dog represented as AKC registrable, you should receive an AKC dog Registration Application form properly filled out by the seller. When completed by you and submitted to AKC with the proper fee, this form will enable you to register the dog. When the application has been processed, you will receive an AKC Registration Certificate.

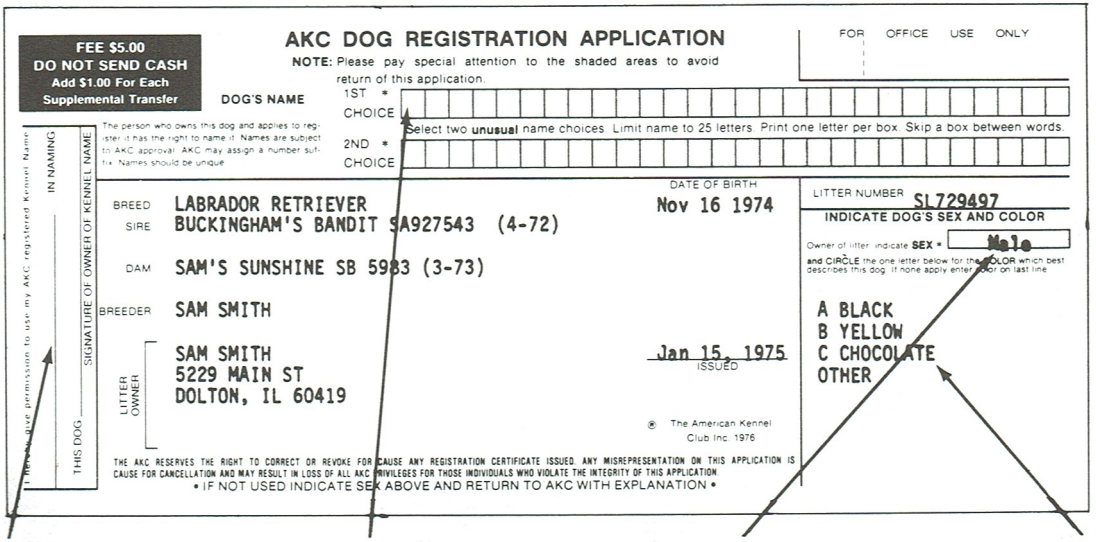
Under AKC Rules, any person who sells dogs represented as AKC registrable, must maintain records that make it possible to give full identifying information with every dog delivered even though AKC "papers" are not yet available. Do not accept a promise of later identification.

The Rules and Regulations of the American Kennel Club stipulate that whenever someone sells or delivers a dog registrable with AKC, the dog must be identified either by putting into the hands of the buyer a properly completed AKC Registration Application or by giving the buyer a bill of sale or written statement, signed by the seller, giving the dog's full breeding information as:

- Breed, sex and color of the dog
- Date of birth of the dog
- Registered names of the dog's sire and dam (with numbers if possible)
- Name of the breeder

(Opposite) BEARDED COLLIES, Carling

APPLICATION FORM FOR REGISTERING DOG WITH AKC (blue). TO be filled out by litter owner, and signed by litter owner AND new owner of dog. Fee ($5.) must accompany application. Use this form for recording ORIGINAL transfer only—for subsequent transfers, use Supplemental Transfer Statement (see page 20).



FEE $5.00
DO NOT SEND CASH
Add $1.00 For Each Supplemental Transfer

AKC DOG REGISTRATION APPLICATION

NOTE: Please pay special attention to the shaded areas to avoid return of this application.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

DOG'S NAME
1ST * CHOICE
2ND * CHOICE
Select two **unusual** name choices. Limit name to 25 letters. Print one letter per box. Skip a box between words.

I HEREBY GIVE permission to use my AKC registered Kennel Name IN NAMING THIS DOG
SIGNATURE OF OWNER OF KENNEL NAME
The person who owns this dog and applies to register it has the right to name it. Names are subject to AKC approval. AKC may assign a number suffix. Names should be unique.

BREED LABRADOR RETRIEVER
SIRE BUCKINGHAM'S BANDIT SA927543 (4-72)
DAM SAM'S SUNSHINE SB 5983 (3-73)
BREEDER SAM SMITH

LITTER OWNER
SAM SMITH
5229 MAIN ST
DOLTON, IL 60419

DATE OF BIRTH Nov 16 1974

LITTER NUMBER SL729497

INDICATE DOG'S SEX AND COLOR

Owner of litter indicate **SEX** * Male

and CIRCLE the one letter below for the **COLOR** which best describes this dog. If none apply enter color on last line.

A BLACK
B YELLOW
C CHOCOLATE
OTHER

Jan 15, 1975 ISSUED

© The American Kennel Club Inc. 1976

THE AKC RESERVES THE RIGHT TO CORRECT OR REVOKE FOR CAUSE ANY REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE ISSUED. ANY MISREPRESENTATION ON THIS APPLICATION IS CAUSE FOR CANCELLATION AND MAY RESULT IN LOSS OF ALL AKC PRIVILEGES FOR THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO VIOLATE THE INTEGRITY OF THIS APPLICATION.

• IF NOT USED INDICATE SEX ABOVE AND RETURN TO AKC WITH EXPLANATION •

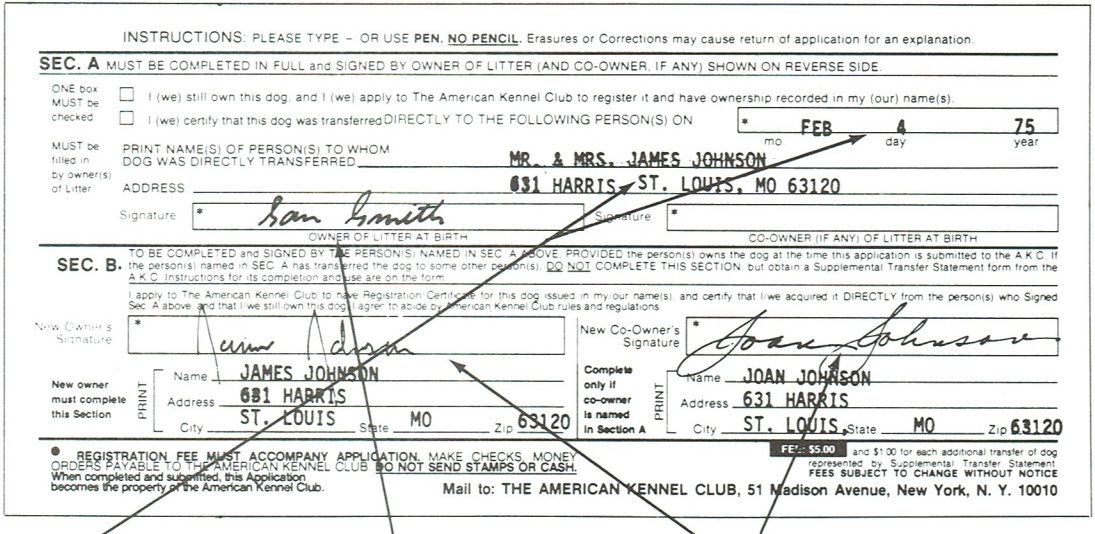
If you own a registered name prefix and are granting permission to use the prefix, complete this section. If your prefix is not registered, leave this section blank.

Person who registers dog has right to name it. Indicate TWO unique name choices. Choices may not contain a Roman or Arabic numeral: AKC reserves right to assign Roman numeral if necessary.

Litter owner should indicate sex on the face of the application.

Litter owner should indicate color by circling color that most closely resembles PRESENT color of dog.

Reverse side of blue application form. In buying a dog, do not accept an application that has not been properly completed in Section "A" by the litter owner.



INSTRUCTIONS: PLEASE TYPE – OR USE **PEN. NO PENCIL.** Erasures or Corrections may cause return of application for an explanation.

SEC. A MUST BE COMPLETED IN FULL and SIGNED BY OWNER OF LITTER (AND CO-OWNER, IF ANY) SHOWN ON REVERSE SIDE.

ONE box MUST be checked
- ☐ I (we) still own this dog, and I (we) apply to The American Kennel Club to register it and have ownership recorded in my (our) name(s).
- ☐ I (we) certify that this dog was transferred DIRECTLY TO THE FOLLOWING PERSON(S) ON * FEB (mo) 4 (day) 75 (year)

MUST be filled in by owner(s) of Litter
PRINT NAME(S) OF PERSON(S) TO WHOM DOG WAS DIRECTLY TRANSFERRED: MR. & MRS. JAMES JOHNSON
ADDRESS: 631 HARRIS, ST. LOUIS, MO 63120

Signature * Sam Smith — OWNER OF LITTER AT BIRTH
Signature * — CO-OWNER (IF ANY) OF LITTER AT BIRTH

SEC. B. TO BE COMPLETED and SIGNED BY THE PERSON(S) NAMED IN SEC. A ABOVE, PROVIDED the person(s) owns the dog at the time this application is submitted to the A.K.C. If the person(s) named in SEC. A has transferred the dog to some other person(s), DO NOT COMPLETE THIS SECTION, but obtain a Supplemental Transfer Statement form from the A.K.C. Instructions for its completion and use are on the form.

I apply to The American Kennel Club to have Registration Certificate for this dog issued in my/our name(s), and certify that I/we acquired it DIRECTLY from the person(s) who Signed Sec. A above, and that I/we still own this dog. I agree to abide by American Kennel Club rules and regulations.

New Owner's Signature * James Johnson
New Co-Owner's Signature * Joan Johnson

New owner must complete this Section — PRINT
Name JAMES JOHNSON
Address 631 HARRIS
City ST. LOUIS State MO Zip 63120

Complete only if co-owner is named in Section A — PRINT
Name JOAN JOHNSON
Address 631 HARRIS
City ST. LOUIS State MO Zip 63120

● **REGISTRATION FEE MUST ACCOMPANY APPLICATION.** MAKE CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE TO THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB. **DO NOT SEND STAMPS OR CASH.**
When completed and submitted, this Application becomes the property of the American Kennel Club.

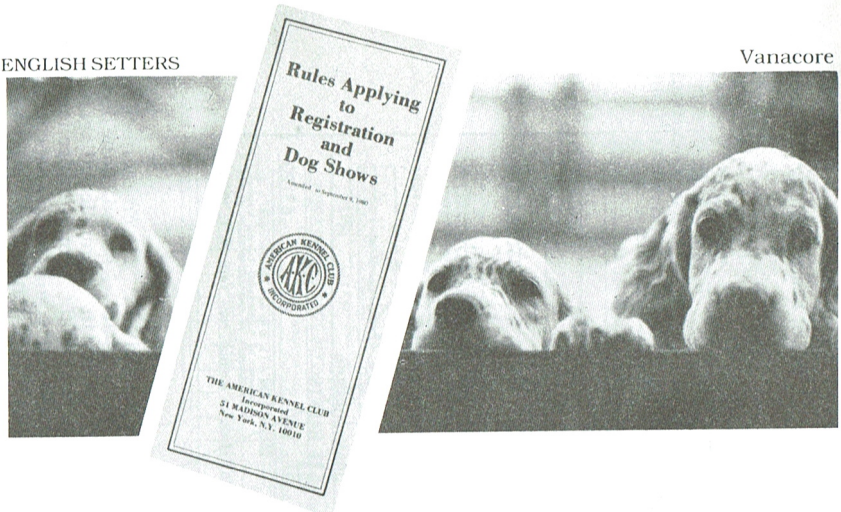
FEE: $5.00 and $1.00 for each additional transfer of dog represented by Supplemental Transfer Statement. FEES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Mail to: THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB, 51 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10010

Litter owner must complete Section "A" by indicating date of transfer and printing name and address of person(s) to whom he is directly transferring the dog.

Litter owner must sign Section "A" verifying details of transfer. Separate and individual signatures of ALL co-owners are required. Husband and wife must sign separately.

If new owner named in Section "A" intends to keep dog and register it in his ownership, he should sign and complete Section "B." (Separate and individual signatures of all co-owners are required.) If the dog is to be transferred again do not complete Section "B." See page 20 for completing a supplemental transfer statement.



If you obtain full identification, and later encounter problems acquiring the necessary "registration papers," write to AKC 51 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10010, "Attention Correspondence." Give full particulars, and the difficulty will be reviewed. If you are buying a dog that is supposed to be registrable with AKC you should realize it is your responsibility to obtain complete identification of the dog or YOU SHOULD NOT BUY THE DOG.

Failure to get AKC "registration papers" causes more grief for buyers of pure-bred registrable dogs than any other problem except sickness. It has long been common practice to explain the inability to provide the proper registration application by saying "AKC hasn't sent the papers yet." The essence of this and similar excuses is that because the American Kennel Club is at fault, papers are not available. The fact is that the processing of any AKC registration item takes approximately three weeks. If a breeder is doing his paperwork in a regular, careful manner, there is ample time to obtain the necessary "papers" from AKC prior to sale of any puppy.

When "papers" are not available at the time of delivery, it is a red-flag warning sign to exercise extreme caution.

AKC Registered and Quality

There is a widely held belief that "AKC" or "AKC papers" and quality are one and the same. This is

not the case. AKC is a registry body. A registration certificate identifies the dog as the offspring of a known sire and dam, born on a known date. It in no way indicates the quality or state of health of the dog.

Quality in the sense of "show quality" is determined by many factors including the dog's health, physical condition, ability to move and appearance. Breeders breeding show stock are trying to produce animals that closely resemble the description of perfection described in the breed standard. Many people breed their dogs with no concern for the qualitative demands of the breed standard. When this occurs repeatedly over several generations, the animals, while still pure-bred, can be of extremely low quality.

How AKC Registration Functions

The American Kennel Club registration system can be described as a cycle, which is repeated every generation. A convenient starting point is the registration of a **LITTER**. In order for a litter to be eligible for registration,* the sire (Father/stud dog) and the dam (Mother/bitch) must be individually AKC registered and the litter must be whelped in the United States. Registration of the litter must be completed before any of the pups from the litter can be individually registered with AKC. Application to register a litter must be submitted on a litter registration application form. This form as well as others mentioned here is available upon request. The owners of the sire and dam should complete and sign the appropriate portions of the application and submit it to AKC with the required fee.

When a litter has been recorded, a "litter kit" is issued to the owner of the dam (female.) The "litter kit" is made up of partially completed application forms to be used for the registration of the individual dogs in the litter. The number of forms issued to the owner of the litter corresponds to the number of dogs in the litter.

The preprinted information on these forms identifies each pup of the litter by date of birth, breeding (the registered names and numbers of the sire and dam and their Stud Book Register publication date) and litter registration number (the number assigned to the litter.)

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* Owners of a dog registered with some registry organization other than AKC wanting to breed the dog and register the offspring with AKC should contact AKC before breeding, to determine whether the dog (and hence its offspring) are eligible for AKC registration. The owner should submit a letter of inquiry along with a photocopy of the dog's "registration papers" (registration certificate, certificate of pedigree, export pedigree, etc.) to AKC for review.

When a Dog **THAT IS PART OF A REGISTERED LITTER** is sold or transferred, the litter owner should enter the following information in the appropriate spaces on one of the individual registration applications for the litter and sign ** the certification of transfer.

- The sex of the dog
- The color of the dog
- The date of transfer
- Name and address of the person(s) to whom the dog was directly transferred.

If the person who acquires the dog directly from the litter owner intends to keep the dog, the remaining portions of the form should be completed, giving two name choices for the dog and indicating in whose ownership the dog is to be registered. The form should then be submitted to AKC with the required fee.

However, if the dog is again transferred, each transfer must be recorded on a separate statement. Only the initial transfer of the dog by the litter

---

** If a dog or litter which is being transferred is co-owned or a dog is to be registered as co-owned, the separate and individual signatures of all co-owners are required on the application or transfer form. Husband and wife must sign separately and individually if they co-own(ed) the dog.

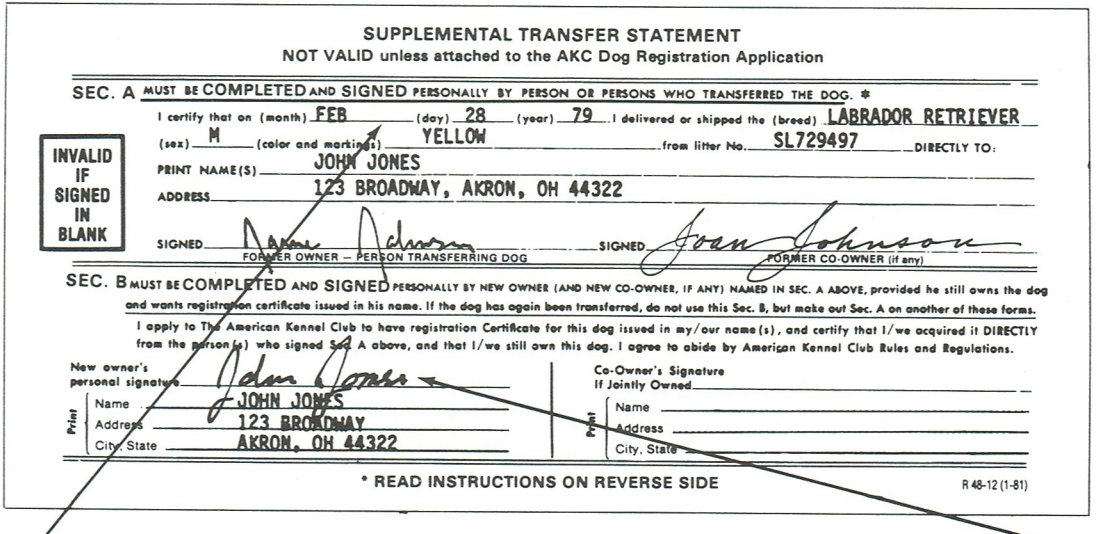
owner can be recorded on the individual registration application form. Every subsequent transfer must be recorded on a **supplemental transfer statement.** The individual transferring the dog must complete the appropriate portion of the supplemental transfer statement, identifying the dog and recording the particulars of the transfer.

The individual who wants to register the dog should indicate two name choices for the dog and complete the appropriate portion of the final transfer statement, indicating that he or she is the current owner of the dog. The application and supplemental transfer statement(s) should then be submitted to AKC with required fee. If the application is in order, one of the name choices will be approved for registration of the dog and a registration certificate will be issued to the owner(s).

A registration certificate identifies the dog by breed, sex, registered name and individual registration number (the number assigned to the dog at the time it is registered.) The registration certificate also shows the name of the breeder, the owner of the dog and the sire and dam.

WEIMARANERS Olson

SUPPLEMENTAL TRANSFER STATEMENT (gray). Only the first transfer by the litter owner is to be recorded on the blue application form shown above. If further transfer of the dog is to be made before the application is submitted for registration, the former AND new owner(s) must complete this Supplemental Transfer Statement, and attach it to the completed blue form. A fee of $1. (in addition to $5. fee required with blue form) must accompany each transfer application.



SUPPLEMENTAL TRANSFER STATEMENT

NOT VALID unless attached to the AKC Dog Registration Application

SEC. A MUST BE COMPLETED AND SIGNED PERSONALLY BY PERSON OR PERSONS WHO TRANSFERRED THE DOG. *

I certify that on (month) FEB (day) 28 (year) 79 I delivered or shipped the (breed) LABRADOR RETRIEVER

(sex) M (color and markings) YELLOW from litter No. SL729497 DIRECTLY TO:

INVALID IF SIGNED IN BLANK

PRINT NAME(S) JOHN JONES

ADDRESS 123 BROADWAY, AKRON, OH 44322

SIGNED [signature] SIGNED [signature]

FORMER OWNER – PERSON TRANSFERRING DOG FORMER CO-OWNER (if any)

SEC. B MUST BE COMPLETED AND SIGNED PERSONALLY BY NEW OWNER (AND NEW CO-OWNER, IF ANY) NAMED IN SEC. A ABOVE, provided he still owns the dog and wants registration certificate issued in his name. If the dog has again been transferred, do not use this Sec. B, but make out Sec. A on another of these forms.

I apply to The American Kennel Club to have registration Certificate for this dog issued in my/our name(s), and certify that I/we acquired it DIRECTLY from the person(s) who signed Sec. A above, and that I/we still own this dog. I agree to abide by American Kennel Club Rules and Regulations.

New owner's personal signature [signature]

Co-Owner's Signature If Jointly Owned

Print Name JOHN JONES

Address 123 BROADWAY

City, State AKRON, OH 44322

Print Name

Address

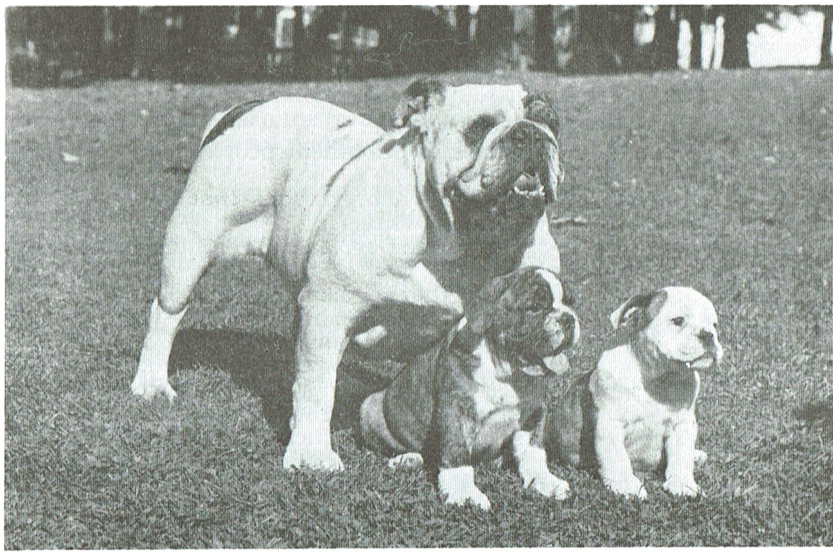
City, State

* READ INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE

R 48-12 (1-81)

Former owner(s) must complete Section "A." indicating date of transfer, breed, color, sex, and litter number of dog, and must print name and address of person(s) to whom dog is being directly transferred. Former owner(s) must sign Section "A" verifying details of transfer. (Separate and individual signatures of all co-owners are required.)

New Owner(s) of dog who applies to register it, should complete Section "B." (Separate and individual signatures of all co-owners are required.)



BULLDOGS Shafer

Naming Your Dog

The person who owns the dog and applies to register it has the right to name the dog. Two unique name choices should be entered in the spaces provided on the application. Name choices are limited to 25 letters. Consider both name choices carefully. There is always a chance that the second will be approved and therefore it should be equally desirable by the owner. A dog's name may not be changed once it is registered.

No Arabic or Roman numerals may be included in name choices, and no written number is permitted at the end of names. AKC reserves the right to assign a Roman numeral. AKC permits 37 dogs of each breed to be assigned the same name, and many common names such as Spot, Snoopy, Lassie, King etc., are fully allotted. The shorter the name choice the greater the chances that AKC will assign a Roman numeral or that the name may not be accepted at all. The longer and more unique the name chosen, the greater the chances for approval. The easiest way to lengthen a name is to incorporate your surname, for example, "Smith's Spot" instead of "Spot."

Remember that the dogs "call name," that is, the name he responds to, does not have to be the same as his registered name. If you name your dog "Spot" and it is not approved, you may continue to call him "Spot," even though his registered name may be different.

Incorrect spelling and grammar are not corrected by AKC. Names are approved as submitted. A change in spelling is considered a change in name and is not allowed.

Do not include:

- Names of prominent people, living or recently deceased.
- Words or abbreviations that imply AKC titles (Champ, Winner.)
- The words: Dog, Male, Sire, Bitch, Female, Dam, Kennel.
- Words that are disparaging or obscene.
- Roman or Arabic numerals.
- Breed names alone.

If a registered dog is transferred, the recorded owner (as listed on the registration certificate) must complete the transfer certification on the reverse side of the certificate. To record the dog in his or her ownership, the new owner of the dog signs the certificate and submits it to AKC with the required fee.

If the dog is to be transferred again, a transfer application form must be completed for each additional transfer. In this case, the final owner who

ENGLISH TOY SPANIEL Palmer

wishes to record the dog in his or her ownership completes the appropriate portion of the last transfer application form and submits the registration certificate, transfer application form(s) and required fee to AKC. When the transfer application is processed, AKC issues a registration certificate in the new owner's.

The cycle of AKC registration begins again when a registered dog is bred. The dog must be bred to a dog of the same breed and both must be individually registered in the names of the persons who owned the dogs on the date of mating in order for the litter to be registrable with AKC.

Disputes over co-ownership arrangements rank high on the list of registration difficulties. Day in and day out, the AKC receives complaints about co-ownership arrangements that have not worked—particularly complicated co-ownership "deals" made in lieu of complete payment for a puppy.

While AKC registration application forms provide for more than one owner, we recommend that co-ownerships be avoided. However, if you must enter into a co-ownership agreement, be certain that the conditions of the contract are set forth clearly in writing and each owner is furnished with a signed copy bearing the signatures of all owners. Having more than two co-owners greatly increases the potential for disputes and is highly inadvisable.

The American Kennel Club will not arbitrate disputes between co-owners, but will take action where appropriate by applying Chapter 3, Section 6 of the Rules.

If one co-owner is suspended of all AKC privileges, for the term of the suspension it may mean that recording of a transfer of the co-owned dog or registering litters sired by or whelped by the dog in question will be barred. Any wins taken by the dog in AKC-licensed or member events also may be disallowed. This is true even if the other co-owner is in good standing—another reason to think twice about co-ownership.

If a dispute arises and one or more co-owner refuses to sign the applications to individually register the puppies in a co-owned litter, AKC's basic position is that the puppies are eligible for registration and should not be denied AKC registration because of the dispute. We would have to evaluate the reason for refusing to sign to determine if the reason was satisfactory under Chapter 3, Section 6 of the Rules Applying to Registration and Dog Shows.

When a co-owned dog or bitch is bred, only the signature of one co-owner is required on the litter application. However, all co-owners must sign the application papers to register the individual puppies in a litter.

Think Before Breeding

If you have any inclination to breed your dog, you should consider all ramifications of such a decision very carefully. Raising a litter is time-consuming and costly. You must be certain that the bitch gets special care before being bred, while in whelp and while nursing her pups. You must decide whether or not your dog or bitch is breeding quality. More often than not, the answer is **NO**! An experienced breeder can be helpful in making this determination. Never breed your dog or bitch "because it will do him or her some good," or because, "it's practical sex education for the kids."

If you do breed your bitch, you have an obligation to see that the puppies are placed in homes where they will receive proper care, attention and training. If you are planning to sell some or all of the litter, the market for your breed should be checked before breeding, not afterwards. In many areas it is hard to sell puppies, and some breeds may be difficult to place.

Accidental Breedings

Too many stray dogs result from unplanned or unwanted breedings. There is no excuse for an unplanned litter. Accidental breedings are due to negligence on the part of the dog's owner. No dog or bitch should be allowed to roam. Bitches usually come into season twice a year, but there is great variation. The length of time a bitch is ovulating also varies tremendously. For these reasons, a bitch should be carefully observed when her season is due and she should be closely confined for the entire time she is in heat.

Dogs and bitches who are not to be used for breeding should be neutered or spayed. These surgical procedures are routine and, in most areas, are relatively inexpensive.

Hobby Breeding

Before "taking up breeding as a hobby," it is a good idea to become familiar with everything that is involved, particularly AKC policies and regulations. Many people are surprised to learn that there are few AKC rules that bear directly on most of the decisions related to breeding. However, anyone who intends to breed a dog should be familiar with Chapters 3 and 3-A of the **Rules Applying to Registration and Dog Shows**, and with the **Regulations for Record Keeping**. Both are available from AKC.

It is not within the scope of AKC to advise about such things as stud selection, stud fees, age at first

(Opposite) BOXER, Brown

GREYHOUNDS, Higgins

breeding, inbreeding, line breeding, number of services, frequency of breeding, etc. A person who is planning to breed must realize that he or she has the responsibility for learning as much as possible about reproduction from books, experienced breeders and competent professionals before breeding. Again, parent and local clubs are good sources for information and AKC will provide their addresses.

The Stud Book Register

Some people think that AKC's **Stud Book Register** is a listing of dogs available for stud. This is not the case. The Stud Book Register is a listing of dogs that have sired or produced a litter which has been registered with AKC. When a dog's or bitch's first litter is registered, a Stud Book date is assigned. This date is an integral part of a dog's record and is indicated in parentheses after the dog's registered name and number.

The ancestry of any registered dog may be traced through the **Stud Book Register.** For example, Gorgeous Girl SA-983201 (6-72) was published in the June, 1972 register. By turning to the breed listing for Gorgeous Girl in that volume, you would find her name listed, in alphabetical order. The registered names and numbers of her sire and dam

and their **Stud Book Register** publication dates will be indicated.

Breeding Agreements

AKC is frequently put in the middle when disputes about stud fees and other arrangements involving pure-bred dogs arise. Agreements between individuals concerning stud fees, breeding rights, buying, selling and exhibiting pure-bred dogs are no different from any other contractual agreements. As such, they should be put in writing and clearly state all obligations and circumstances. They should be signed by all parties to the transaction. Whenever necessary, and preferably before difficulties occur, an attorney should be consulted if such action is warranted. The stud fee is set by the stud dog's owner and depends upon what he or she thinks the dog is worth. The fee is usually considered to be for the performance of the breeding. However, many stud dog owners commonly offer a return service if a mating does not result in a litter. Occasionally, stud dog owners will agree to accept one or more puppies or the "pick of the litter" in lieu of money. This should be agreed to by owners of both dog and bitch before mating, and all specifications should be in writing. As long as all parties agree, a stud fee can be anything. Whatever the fee, it has nothing to do with AKC rules.

Determining when and how often to breed a dog or bitch is basically an individual matter. Within the confines of Chapter 3, Section 5 of the **Rules**, the decision should be based on sound professional advice and common sense. Many excellent books delve into this subject and other aspects of breeding.

In dogs, it is common to breed relatives to each other. The intention is to "fix" desirable characteristics. Any undesirable characteristics will also be fixed by such matings. Breeding closely related dogs such as full brothers and sisters is considered inbreeding. Breeding less closely related animals, i.e., cousins, is called line breeding. With regard to inbreeding, if the two dogs are selected judiciously, some nice puppies may result. However, the thing to bear in mind when inbreeding (and to a lesser extent in line breeding) is that faults as well as good points can be intensified. Very careful selection should be employed when breeding the next generation. Books dealing with breeding principles and practices will give you more information on the subject. As far as AKC registration is concerned, the relationship of the parents does not matter, but both must be AKC registered before their litter will be eligible for registration.

Care, Feeding and Training

These important subjects for all dog owners are extensively covered in AKC's **The Complete Dog Book.** AKC's monthly publication, **Pure-Bred Dogs/American Kennel Gazette,** has feature articles about all aspects of dog health and welfare, in addition to individual breed columns. Many books on dog care are readily available. The concerned owner is well advised to have several such volumes. Experienced breeders and dog people are also an excellent source of advice and information.

Your dog's health is of vital importance! Every dog owner should have a veterinarian. All dogs should be regularly examined by a veterinarian. Never attempt to be your own veterinarian. It could be fatal to your dog.

The care of a dog involves correct nutrition, sufficient exercise, adequate housing, regular grooming and immunization against infectious disease. If a dog is to remain outside, suitable protection must be arranged. If a dog is to be a house pet more attention will have to be paid to grooming and exercise.

All dogs require regular grooming to keep their skin and coat in good condition, but the amount of time, effort and skill involved in grooming varies tremendously from breed to breed. Even within breeds, grooming can be more or less time-consuming depending on whether the dog is to be shown or kept as a pet. Basic grooming should be started as soon as the puppy is acquired so that the dog will adjust readily to the various procedures that are involved.

The best method of grooming each breed will depend on the kind and quantity of its hair. Dogs with short and medium length coats should be brushed regularly to remove dead hair and distribute oils, whereas dogs with long flowing coats require frequent and extensive brushing and combing to prevent and hair from matting. Poodles and several other breeds are brushed, clipped and styled in a variety of ways, depending on owner preference and/or show requirements. Terriers that are shown require periodic plucking to remove dead hair and preserve the proper harsh texture of the coat, with brushing and combing between pluckings. Pet terriers are often clipped and trimmed to maintain a neat appearance with a lot less work.

A dog should be bathed only when it is dirty, and always with shampoos and other products specifically formulated for use on dogs. Excessive bathing removes natural oils which can cause the skin to flake and itch, and the coat to become dry and brittle. Care of the nails, eyes and ears of the dog is also

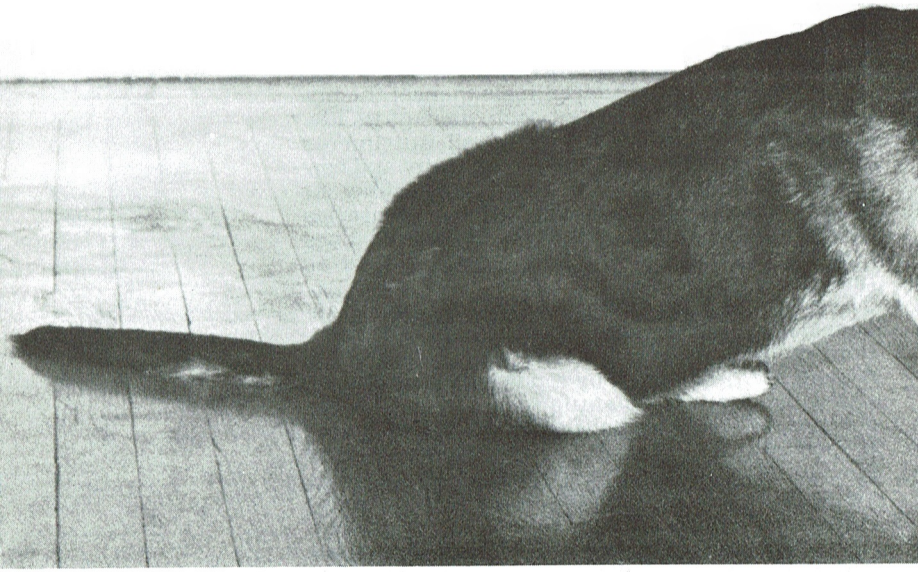
part of the regular grooming routine. Those who do not have the time or facilities for properly grooming their dogs should seek competent professional assistance.

The purpose of careful feeding is to meet the nutritional needs of the dog at each stage of its life. Proper feeding means supplying all nutriments known to be needed in adequate quantity and correct proportions. Dogs require at least 43 different nutriments. A great deal of scientific literature has been published on this subject. Qualitatively dogs require essentially the same nutriments as humans.

Dog owners need to know in non-technical language, what and how much to feed. While nutritious diets can be prepared in the home, most dog owners are best served by modern dog foods prepared by reputable manufacturers. These foods contain all the essential nutrients in the proper proportions. Much technical expertise has been used in formulating these products. They are the simplest and most economical way to feed a dog correctly.

Because each dog varies in basic requirements it is difficult to make a general statement regarding how much to feed. Size, basal metabolism, temperament, activity, age and pregnancy will all influ-

GOLDEN RETRIEVERS Sanchez



GERMAN SHEPHERD

ence the amount that is needed. The owner should judge the correct quantity by the dog's response and condition. There is truth in the old saying "The eye of the master feeds his dog."

While quantity may have to be adjusted according to individual needs there are some basic guidelines that can be followed:

- For growing puppies, one-half to one ounce of dry dog food per pound of body weight each day.
- For adult dogs, one-fourth to one-half ounce of dry dog food per pound of body weight each day.

Training

A poorly behaved dog is a problem for everyone. Nothing is more frustrating than attempting to corral a dog that will not come when you call. Dogs without manners are impossible to live with. An uncontrollable dog in an urban or suburban area will be in constant danger from moving automobiles and can itself be a traffic hazard.

All dogs should be completely housebroken and heel on lead, sit, stay and come when called. It is easy to teach basic manners, particularly when a

Moments By Jane

dog is young and has not yet learned bad habits. Regular training should be a part of every dog's upbringing. Time spent training a dog is time well spent.

A great deal of resource material about dog training is readily available. AKC's Complete Dog Book has an extensive section on training. In addition, there are hundreds of books devoted entirely to the subject of training dogs. A list is available from AKC's Library. Every dog owner should have one or two training books for ready reference.

While written material is extremely useful and important, attending organized obedience classes offers an opportunity for individualized instruction and correction. These classes are offered by obedience training clubs, all-breed and specialty clubs and often by local schools and animal shelters. Classes have the added advantage of providing an opportunity for a dog to become accustomed to other dogs and people.

All dog owners are responsible for making their dogs good neighbors. Whether one chooses to attend classes or use written instructions, the goal is the same. A trained dog is a joy to own and a true companion.

8

AKC does not sell or recommend any boarding service, equipment or supplies. Many dog services advertise in our monthly magazine. Finding an acceptable boarding kennel or selecting a particular piece of equipment or some supplies is largely a matter of common sense. Advice and reference from a breeder, other dog owners or a competent professional such as your veterinarian can be invaluable.

Competitive Events Held Under AKC Rules

There are five types of competitive events held under American Kennel Club Rules: Dog Shows, Obedience Trials, Tracking Tests, Field Trials and Hunting Tests. The last four are measures of the dogs' performance, while dog shows are evaluations of the dog's conformation. There are more than 9000 events held under AKC license or sanction each year. In most sections of the country, there is some type of competition nearly every weekend. A list of upcoming shows and trials is published in each issue of the Gazette. Many clubs advertise their events in local newspapers.

Field Trials are held for Pointing Breeds, Retrievers and Spaniels, as well as Beagles, Basset Hounds and Dachshunds. These are practical demonstrations of the dogs' ability to perform in the field, the functions for which they were bred. The titles that are awarded are: "Field Champion" and "Amateur Field Champion".

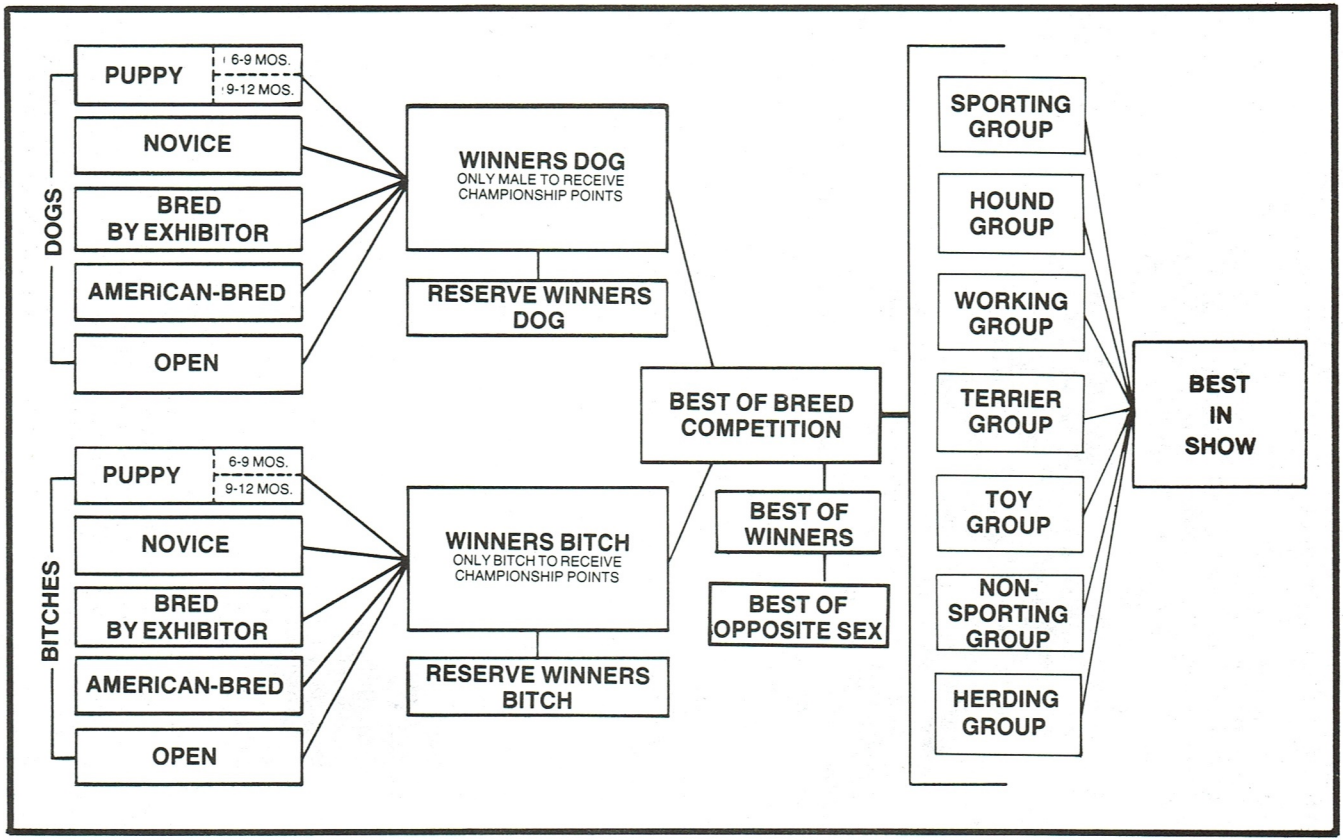
Retrievers and Pointing Breeds are also eligible to participate in Hunting Tests. These events afford the owners of these breeds with the opportunity to have the hunting abilities of their dogs evaluated and to be awarded the following suffix titles: "Junior Hunter," "Senior Hunter," and "Master Hunter."

Obedience Trials test a dog's ability to perform a prescribed set of exercises on which it is scored. There are three levels of obedience classes, each more difficult than the preceding one.

The first level is called "Novice." The Novice exercises comprise what all dogs should be trained to do to be acceptable companions. Heeling on lead, coming when called, and staying on command are among the exercises.

The competitor who gets more than 50% of the points on each excercise and a total score of 170 or more out of a possible 200, earns a "leg" toward an obedience degree. Three legs, obtained under three different judges, are required for the degree. The Novice level title is called "Companion Dog" or "C.D." and is indicated after the dog's registered name.

(Opposite) AFGHAN HOUNDS, Carling


DOGS
PUPPY
6-9 MOS.
9-12 MOS.
NOVICE
BRED BY EXHIBITOR
AMERICAN-BRED
OPEN
WINNERS DOG
ONLY MALE TO RECEIVE CHAMPIONSHIP POINTS
RESERVE WINNERS DOG
BITCHES
PUPPY
6-9 MOS.
9-12 MOS.
NOVICE
BRED BY EXHIBITOR
AMERICAN-BRED
OPEN
WINNERS BITCH
ONLY BITCH TO RECEIVE CHAMPIONSHIP POINTS
RESERVE WINNERS BITCH
BEST OF BREED COMPETITION
BEST OF WINNERS
BEST OF OPPOSITE SEX
SPORTING GROUP
HOUND GROUP
WORKING GROUP
TERRIER GROUP
TOY GROUP
NON-SPORTING GROUP
HERDING GROUP
BEST IN SHOW

Open work introduces such exercises as retrieving a dumbbell, jumping a hurdle and the broad jump. The scoring is the same as for Novice. A dog that earns the degree gets a "Companion Dog Excellent" or "C.D.X." title.

The most advanced level is Utility work. Scent discrimination and responding to hand signals are among the exercises. The title earned is "Utility Dog" or "U.D." A dog who has this title can continue to compete and, if successful, can become an "Obedience Trial Champion" and have "OT Ch." before his name.

AKC also licenses Tracking Tests, in which the dog must follow a trail by scent. A dog passing such a test earns a "T.D." or "Tracking Dog" title. Passing a more advanced test entitles a dog to use the letters "T.D.X." for "Tracking Dog Excellent" after his name.

Dog shows are evaluations of a dog's conformation. Judges compare the dogs in competition with their mental image of the "perfect" dog described in the breed standard. The dogs are also compared to each other and placed from first to fourth in a class.

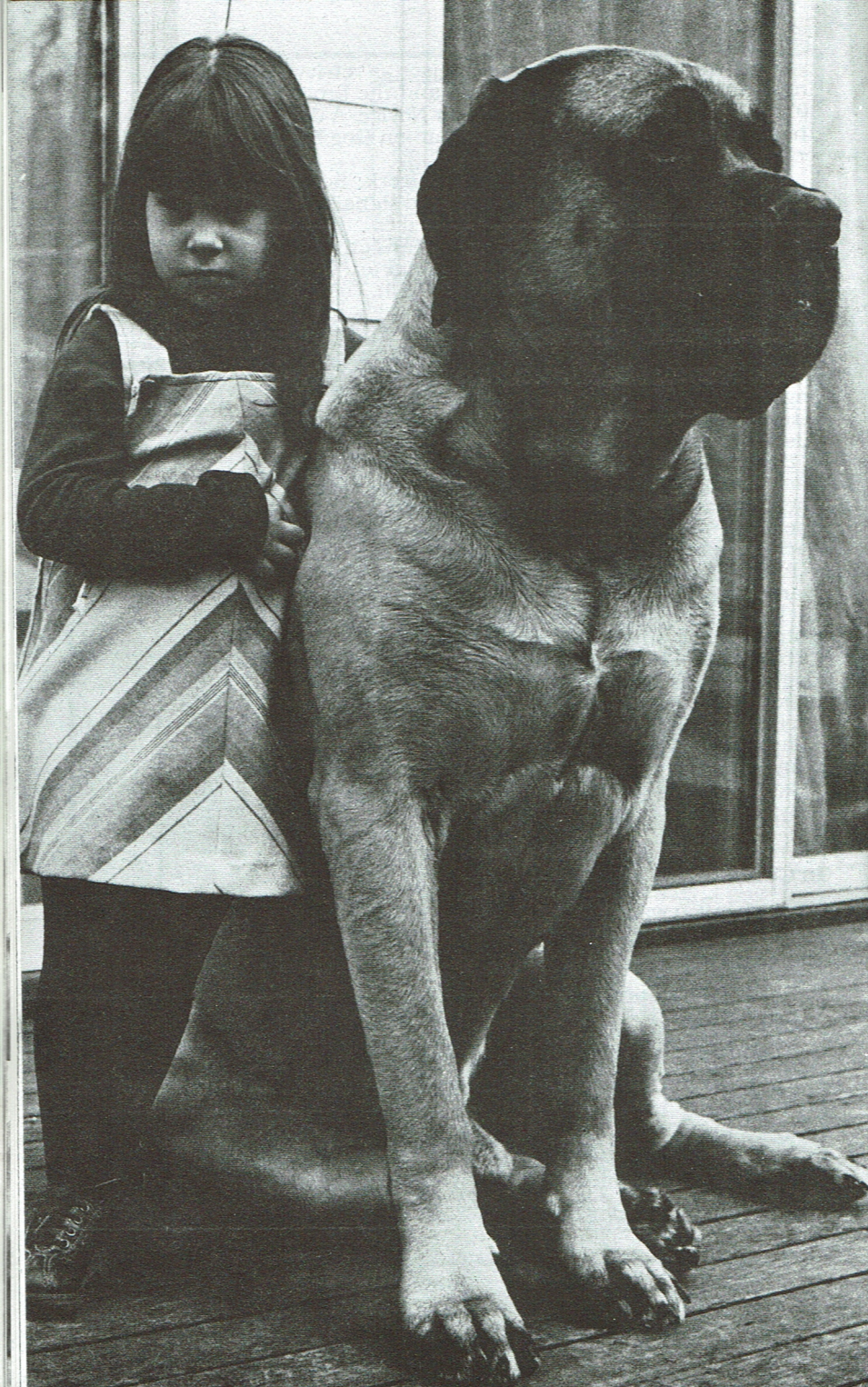
At dog shows, dogs are competing for points toward their championships. It takes fifteen points, including two majors (wins of three, four or five points) under three different judges to become a "Champion of Record," indicated as "Ch." before a dog's name. From one to five points are awarded depending on the number of dogs or bitches actually in competition for the breed.

Judging is a process of elimination. The accompanying chart outlines the process.

Rules and Regulations for all AKC events are available on request.

In Conclusion

Whether you want a pure-bred dog for a companion or for competition, you should follow these guidelines.

- Read **The Complete Dog Book** to choose a breed.
- Attend dog shows to see adult dogs.
- Contact the national club for the breed of your choice.
- Try and visit more than one breeder.
- Take your time.
- Be a responsible dog owner.

(Overleaf) MASTIFF, Olson